

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 752.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1801.

[Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of executors and administrators."

Approved, November 26, 1800.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that slaves to far as respects last wills and testament, shall hereafter, with this commonwealth be held and deemed as real estate, and shall pass by the last will and testament of persons possessed thereof in the same manner, and under the same regulations as landed property, and nothing contained in the act entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of executors and administrators," or in the fourth section thereof, which enables persons above the age eighteen years to dispose of their chattels by will, shall be construed to contravene this act. Every act or part of any act that comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

An ACT Supplementary to an act to amend an act entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of executors and administrators."

Approved, December 15, 1800.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that any person of the age of eighteen years, being possessed of, or having a right to any slave or slaves, may by his or her last will and testament, or by an instrument of writing, emancipate such slave or slaves. So much of the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of executors and administrators," as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday December 22.

The motion made on Friday, by Mr. Davis, to refer the committee to whom had been referred a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory on the official conduct of governor Sargent, the following resolution, (concluding a specification of unconstitutional laws enacted by the governor, in conjunction with the judges, and of sundry oppressive acts committed by him) viz. "Resolved, that the laws passed by the governor and judges of the Mississippi Territory, and the petition of Cato Well and others, heretofore presented to the house, together with all the documents relative thereto, be transmitted to the President of the United States" was taken up, and on the question of reference, Mr. Griswold laid the whole subject, of which the resolution now offered formed a part, was already referred to a committee. The charges laid in the resolutions were serious. To refer them would be to give an indirect sanction to their truth, and he thought any such faction highly improper until they are proved. — The committee already appointed had full power to investigate all the facts that existed. The result of their investigation would be reported, and it would then be time enough to express an opinion on the propositions now offered. — These same resolutions had been offered to the house the last session and had been rejected. — Mr. G. hoped the same course would now be pursued.

Mr. Davis said that he always thought that a committee to ascertain facts, and to shape business for that house, proceeded from a knowledge that a committee consisting of a few members could with more facility gain a knowledge of those facts than the house in its collective capacity could do. He could therefore, see no good cause for withholding the resolution from the select committee, who were appointed to consider the remonstrance for the legislature of the Mississippi Territory. His resolution contained facts, and he was ready to support them,

from the documents before him. It would be criminal in the house to withhold from the committee any facts it was in their power to furnish. If this resolution contained misstatements, let the gentleman from Connecticut shew them, and he would readily join in expunging them, so as only to let the facts go to the committee. He wished no imposition; he wanted only a fair examination of the conduct of Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi Territory, whose administration had been marked with so much rectitude and discontent and he believed justly. At the last session of Congress some alleviation was intended to be offered to the distresses of those oppressed people; but their governor had defeated the object by omitting to give notice of the election, as he ought to have done.

He was enjoined by the laws of last session, to give notice of the election, & to appoint a judge or judges to attend it; he had omitted to do so, and had refused to issue a writ of election, (doubting for the first time in his power.) This conduct had drawn from their legislature a remonstrance which required the further interposition of Congress, to enable them to organize their body. This remonstrance makes a general allusion to the unconstitutional laws made by the governor and judges; the resolution particularizes those laws, and will bring them in a precise manner before the committee. If gentlemen doubt the accuracy of the resolution, he would convince those who were not opposed to conviction, that it was correct. (Here Mr. D. read several of the laws made by the governor and judges of the Mississippi Territory, and some clauses of the federal constitution to prove that the laws were unconstitutional.) Here then are abundant proofs of unconstitutional and oppressive laws, under which the people of that Territory labour, and of which they complain; and will this house afford no relief from a tyrant, who has trampled on their rights with a tiger's stride, and plucked from them by voracious and disgraceful laws, their hard earnings.

The governor of that Territory receives annually a salary of 2000 dollars for his services, and each of the judges a salary of 800 dollars per annum. This was supposed by the law a competent compensation: their acceptance of those offices for that sum acknowledges it to be enough; still you find laws here that give the governor a fee of 8 dollars on tavern licences, &c. As well might the mischief this man has done in the Western Country—particularly in the Mississippi Territory. His conduct has reared a powerful opposition to your administration, which will grow with our growth, and increase with our strength, until you remedy the evils that oppress our suffering fellow citizens. His conduct has alienated the affections of the Western People, from our government; and this effect it will have while our fellow citizens are sufferer to complain unheard, and the conduct of their oppressor is justified. Ask a well informed man from this Territory, or from almost any part of the Western Country, why are you opposed to the administration of the government? he will tell you in a moment, I know that Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi Territory, has openly violated the Constitution of the United States, in sundry instances—I know he has outrageously violated the ordinance of that Territory—I think he has shamefully exercised the Legislative power put in his hands, by making it a cloak under which he has exacted the most exorbitant fees from the people, to gratify his avarice. I know he has never received even a rebuke from the Chief Magistrate; for all this. I consider Winthrop Sargent but a final vein of a great body—I am acquainted with the pulsations of that vein—I know it beats towards aristocracy—I know it swells towards tyranny and despotism—I consider the great body that feeds this final vein, as also contaminated. This will be the answer you will receive, and this will entirely be the language you will hear from those people, until you release them from the tyrannical bondage under which they are laid by the oppression of the federal government.

Mr. Otis was averse, the last session, when this subject was before the house, to commit himself by a vote, without possessing an accurate knowledge of the circumstances attending it. The same want of information, under which he then labored, he still felt. Casting his eyes over the resolutions just read, he discovered that they contained two serious declarations—the first that laws were hostile to the happiness and prosperity of

the Mississippi Territory, and at variance with the Constitution, had been enacted; the second, that these laws had been passed under malignant intentions.

On the truth of these declarations Mr. Otis was not prepared to decide. He required that information which the committee already appointed, would be most likely to furnish. If the gentleman from Kentucky had moved the appointment of a committee, either to enquire into the expediency of repealing those laws that were complained of, or to report facts, whereon an impeachment could be grounded, he would have pursued the usual course; but when he commits a speech to writing (for by no other name could he designate the firing of resolutions which he had moved) criminalizing in terms of harshness, the conduct of a public officer, he considered him as proposing an unprecedented step. As well might he move to refer what had fallen from him in debate this day.

In his opinion, Mr. Otis said, the subject desired from the gentleman from Kentucky, could be accomplished with much greater propriety in the usual way, than in that now proposed.

But the gentleman asks, if the charges are true that are contained in the resolutions, why not pass them? How, said Mr. Otis, are these charges proved? He confided in the veracity of the gentleman, and was persuaded that he would not say what he did not himself believe; but his belief could not impart to other gentlemen, the same strength of conviction with himself.

If the people of this Territory are really oppressed—if they groan under the pressure of tyrannical and unconstitutional laws, let those laws be examined and repealed. But when he found a gentleman coming from the neighborhood of the Territory, actuated by personal and local considerations, and animated by a zeal that dictated sentiments, which in cooler moments the gentleman himself would not approve, he could not avoid hesitating in taking his opinions as the guide of his vote.

This, sir, said Mr. Otis, is not a question of federalism or anti-federalism. If the sun of federalism, as the gentleman from Kentucky affects, be set—if the administration be changed—may not such a measure as this strike back upon its authors, and produce a change in the tide of events—if the sun of federalism be set, would it not be unkind in us, the very day after it, to suffer the gentlemen to injure themselves by such an act?

I hope, continued Mr. Otis, that the sun of federalism is not set. If it really be set, I hope that the satellite which that gentleman inhabits, will not soon experience the want of its animating and protecting influence. I believe it is not set, and ardently hope that quarter of the union, as well as all the rest, will long continue to feel its vivifying effects.

It might be proper to repeal these obnoxious laws, without branding with corruption those who enacted them—Mr. Otis concluded with declaring that in the accomplishment of this purpose, if examination and enquiry warranted it, as well as in every proper step to gratify the citizens of the Mississippi Territory, he would heartily concur.

Mr. Harper made a motion to strike out the whole of the preamble, and so much of the resolution that follows, as to make it read "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent, which shall be authorized to send for persons, papers and records."

Considerable debate ensued, and then the question was taken on the amendment, and carried, there being only 11 nays.

The resolution as amended, was then agreed to, and referred to Messrs. Harper, Claiborne, C. Goodrich, Not, Davis, Bird and Otis.

Mr. Randolph moved that the laws passed in the Mississippi Territory, and the petition of Cato Well and others, with the documents, be referred to the same committee—Agreed to.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nicholas County, on Licking, a yellow Bay Horse, thirteen hands and a half high, a full blaze, one fading spot, trot and pace, nine years old, a dark man and tail mixed with white; appraised to 121.

George Stanford.

December 17th 1801.

European Intelligence.

Germany.

HAMBURGH, November 10.

The courier sent by the Prussian minister to his court, on the 30th of October did not return here till the 7th inst. in consequence of having been detained four days, which proves that the decision of the Court of Berlin had been maturely considered. The minister received an order to renew his demand for the restoration of the Prussian vessel to the authority of the captain, and to require a categorical answer in six hours. The Senate not having it in their power to determine the question, without consulting the Burghers, remonstrated that the time was too short to give an answer in the constitutional forms; and the minister prolonged the time till next day at ten o'clock. The answer, agreeably to the advice of the Burghers, was in the negative, in a long letter to the King, on the ground that he should treat directly on the affair with his Britannic Majesty.

The minister, according to the orders he had received, sent off a messenger with the answer, and another to Brunswick, to the Duke, who, on his part, had received instructions to act according to the event. In his quality of commandant of the corps of neutrality, ordered about 12,000 men to march towards Cruxhaven, to occupy the castle, and to support the summons that would be made to the British, to give up the vessels, as they had at the mouth of the Elbe three or four frigates, and several gun-boats, who might attempt some resistance.

November 14.

Extract from the Hamburg Correspondent.

The King of Prussia has approved the step taken by his minister, M. De Schultz, and has threatened the Senate of Hamburg, that in the case of a refusal, he will put a garrison into Cruxhaven.

The Burghers have been assembled, and have unanimously rejected the demand of the Cabinet of Berlin. The Prussian minister has therefore sent a courier to the Duke of Brunswick, who has received orders to hold his troops ready to march. We are persuaded that the object of the Cabinet of Berlin is to break with England, in order to have a pretext for seizing the English property in that country.

England.

LONDON, November 16.

The Emperor Paul, fully apprized of the importance of Malta, (the complete key of the Levant) and anxious for its attainment, as the most essential means to create a commerce, and to augment that naval greatness which ought to have long since awakened the jealousy of Britain, appointed the Prince Wolkonsky, governor of that island; and by the fleet of admiral Ouchakov, dispatched him with a strong and chosen body of grenadiers, which was to form its garrison. This fleet came to an anchor in the Boiphorus, at Bosphorus-Dereh, where it was joined by the division from the Baltic, commanded by vice-admiral Garzoff, for what particular purpose thus augmented, is not stated; but the account of the surrender of Malta, to the English, reached them on the 23rd September, when it was rated they were about to return to Scutatopol.

The Hamburg mail received on Friday, brought the Vienna Court Gazette, of the 23d ult. which mentions the appointment, by the Emperor, of Count de Lichtenbach, to be minister of state.

The Court of Sweden, on the 22d October, returned an answer to the Spanish re-scrip of September 17, in which complaint was made of the capture by the English, of two Spanish frigates, in the harbor of Barcelona, by putting a number of men on board a Swedish vessel. In this answer the Spanish government is informed, that his Swedish majesty will remonstrate to the Court of London, to which he is equally induced by his friendly connexions with the Spanish court, and the violation of the neutrality of his flag. But that in doing so, he shall conceive himself the principal party. "Justice requires that what has been obtained in an unjustifiable manner, shall be restored. His majesty will demand, but without answering for the consequences of this measure."

The paper, after instancing the cases in which Swedish ships had been taken or plundered by English and by French vessels, in ports of Spain, says, "His majesty would have been happy to have seen the Court of Spain manifest in his favor, the same energy with which it now makes complaint."

American Intelligence.

Maryland.

WASHINGTON (CITY) Jan. 5.

On Monday last the Editor of the *National Intelligencer*, took his place, at the usual hour in the area without the bar of the House of Representatives; which place he had occupied since the prohibitions of the speaker to occupy a position within the bar.

The sergeant at arms addressed the Editor with a verbal message from the speaker, deferring him to withdraw from the area, without assigning any reason for the direction.

The Editor immediately withdrew, & took a position in the upper gallery & from which place he will continue to report the proceedings & debates of the house.

Uninfluenced by personal feeling, and by a due respect for the speaker, and a sincere respect for the people of the United States, he will not, while he retains the power, cease, by publishing a record of truth, whatever of whomsoever it may affect, to manifest to the people, on whose support he relies, a spirit of dignity and moderation that the frowns of power can never dismay.

January 10.

Yesterday the Editor of the *National Intelligencer* took a place in the Upper Gallery of the House of Representatives, and was in the act of noting the proceedings of the House, when the sergeant at arms communicated to him the direction of the SPEAKER, without assigning any reasons therefor, to withdraw from the Gallery.—He, accordingly, immediately withdrew.

It is necessary here to state, what before was omitted as unimportant, the conversation between the editor and the sergeant on the communication of the previous direction of the speaker to withdraw from the area below.

The words of the sergeant were "to withdraw from the house." On their being delivered, the Editor asked him whether the prohibition of the speaker extended to the upper gallery. The sergeant said he did not know, but he believed it did not. The editor requested the sergeant, if he did not know the amount of the speaker's direction, to obtain from his precise order.—The sergeant then undertook to say that the prohibition did not apply to the Upper Gallery.

The Editor immediately replied to it.—But finds since Monday, in verification of a part of an old proverb—"Tempore mutantur," but in opposition to the remainder of that proverb it is his conformation to declare, "sed NOS non mutantur cum illis."

In other words, "the times are changed, but the Editor remains the same;" but however in his regard to truth, which shall be spoken "whatever or whomsoever it may effect." The proceedings and debates of the house shall still be presented to the public—without excepting the proceedings and debates of the speaker.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, February 3.

REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

On Friday last a number of the citizens of this town, and neighborhood assembled pursuant to invitation, at the capital, to celebrate the triumph of republican principles, in recent election of a President and Vice-president of the United States. About 3 o'clock the company sat down to a plentiful dinner provided for the occasion by Dr. Isaac E. GANO. A numerous and handsome assemblage of ladies graced the meeting with their presence and heightened the general vivacity. The recollection, that on the spot chosen for the celebration, the first legislative stand was made against the obnoxious Alien and Sedition laws, contributed not a little to the pleasure of the republicans present.—Colonel Harry Innis was appointed President, and Colonel John Logan, vice-president of the meeting. After dinner the following TOASTS were drank, viz.

1. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, the President and Vice-President elect.
2. The United States—may their republican government endure while the earth revolves on its axis.
3. May the councils of America ever be guided by wisdom, virtue and patriotism.
4. The memory of our illustrious departed fellow citizen, George Washington—may his virtue and patriotism descend like the mantle of Elijah, to his successors in the presidential chair, till time shall be no more.
5. Our foreign relations—may they be

conciliated by temper and good faith, and supported by independence and dignity.

6. The judiciary of the United States—may independence and a regard to justice and the constitution, govern their decisions.

7. The state of Kentucky.

8. Our sister states.

9. Freedom and independence, without party or faction, to the most perfect constitution of government on earth.

10. May difference of opinion between citizen and citizen serve only to enlighten the truth.

11. The voice of the people—let it ever be unbiased, and be obeyed with respect.

12. The patriots of seventy six—hallowed be the earth that pillows their heads.

13. Freedom, health and happiness to all mankind.

14. Peace and her attendants—agriculture, manufacture and commerce.

15. The arts and sciences—enlightened by science and filled in the arts, may the sons of America see their rights and be nerved to support them.

16. The fair of America—may their virtues endear what their charms have conquered.

The company then adjourned to Dr. Gano's, taverne where a ball and supper closed the festive day.

Lexington, February 16.

NATCHES, November 2, 1800.

PRICES CURRENT.

NAME.	Dollars.	Cents.
Cotton, per French cwt. from	22	23
Tobacco, per do. do.	1	0
Catting, small, per do.	12	0
Ba. Iron, per do.	10	50
Bacon, per do.	10	50
Flour, white, per barrel, from	12	14
Flour, white, per cwt.	12	0
Whiskey, per gallon.	62	0
Sugar, Castings, no settled price.	1	25
Slaves, in demand, from	3,500	0
Gun Powder, per pound,	3	0
Lead, Illinois, in pound bars,	32	0
Brimstone, per pound.	50	0
Line, per bushel.	20	0
Corn, unfull'd, per do.	20	0
Shingle nails, per pound.	40	0
Flooring brads, per do.	20	0
All other sizes,	37	0
Country Linen, per yard,	27	00

NOW-ORLEANS.

NAME.	Dollars.	Cents.
Cotton, per French cwt.	37	0
Tobacco, per do.	4	0
Catting, small, per do.	18	0
Ba. Iron,	10	0
Bacon,	8	0
Flour, white, per barrel,	12	52
Flour, per do.	14	0
Whiskey, per gallon.	62	0
Sugar, Castings, no settled price.	1	25
Slaves, in demand, from	3 to 500	0
Gun-Powder, per pound,	75	0
Lead, Illinois, in pound bars,	32	0

The remaining articles are at the same rates as at Natchez.

We have received but one Southern mail in 7 weeks—since no effectual measure is not adopted by the Post-Master General, to remedy the defect in this route it will be the indispensable duty of the citizens of Kentucky, to forward formal complaints to the executive on the subject.

The Senate of the United States have rejected the Convention with France; but we understand it is to be reconsidered—the votes were, in favor of its ratification 16, against it 14—the constitution requires a majority of two thirds to ratify a treaty.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON; December 2.

RUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF WAR

AGAINST

GREAT BRITAIN,

BY THE

EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS.

PETERSBURGH, November 15.

Whereas war has for many years defaced the face of Europe, and disturbed the tranquility of innocent communities, from considerations that cannot be justified by the laws of nature or nations—And whereas the maritime strength of Great Britain has become dangerous to the privileges and liberties of other states, and on sundry unwarrantable occasions violated the rights of neutrality—And whereas the principal support of this overgrown fleet is derived from my faithful allies, Denmark and Sweden; I hereby proclaim it my solemn determination to co-operate with them for supporting the balance of power in Europe; and to equalize the advantages of weak and unprotected sovereignties.—And whereas

terms of peace have been offered by the First Consul of the French Republic, that have been shamefully neglected.

I hereby proclaim War against the King of the Britons, & authorize the seizure and detention of all ships, goods and merchandise belonging to his subjects, and a sequestration of all property, having no other object than the reparation of a general peace. I look up to Heaven for the rectitude of my intentions, and subscribe this declaration, to advance and promote the general interest of Mankind.

Done at Peterburgh, this 15th day of November, 1800.

PAUL.

DUMBROWSKIE, G. Sec.

WASHINGTON, (City) January 23.

FEATURES OR THE BILL

"To provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," as passed on Tuesday last in the House of Representatives.

1. That after the next session of the supreme court of the United States, the said court shall hold twice a year, at the city of Washington, viz. on the first Monday of June and December.

2. That after the next vacancy, the court shall consist of five justices.

3. That the several states shall be divided into 22 districts.

4. That the said 22 districts, shall be divided as follows, viz. 1st. Consisting of districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island; 2d. Consisting of Connecticut & Vermont; 3d. Consisting of districts of Jersey, East and West Pennsylvania and Delaware; 4th. Consisting of districts of Maryland and East and West Virginia; 5th. Consisting of districts of North Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; 6th. Consisting of East Tennessee, West Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

5. That in each of those circuits there shall be three judges, to be called circuit judges, two of whom shall form a quorum, to hold two sessions annually, at certain specified places, and one of whom shall be commissioned as chief justice.

6. That the circuit courts shall have all the powers heretofore vested in the circuit courts of the United States.

7. That the said circuit courts respectively, shall have cognizance of all the crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; and also all cases in law or equity, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; and also of all actions, or suits, matters or things cognizable by the judicial authority of the United States, under and by virtue of the constitution thereof, where the matter in dispute shall amount to four hundred dollars, and where original jurisdiction is not given by the constitution of the United States to the supreme court thereof, or exclusive jurisdiction by law to the district courts of the U. S. States: Provided always, That in all cases where the title or bounds of land shall come into question, the jurisdiction of the said circuit courts shall not be restrained by reason of the value of the land in dispute.

8. That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind ever, depending or existing in any of the present circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the present district courts of the United States acting as circuit courts, shall be, and hereby are, continued over to the circuit courts established by this act."

9. That each of the circuit judges shall be allowed 2,000 dollars per annum; except the judges of the 6th circuit who shall be allowed 1,500 dollars.

10. In the 6th circuit there is to be an additional judge appointed, who with the present district judges, are to compose the circuit court for that circuit.

11. All the present powers with which the district courts are vested are transferred to the circuit courts, excepting admiralty powers.

Tuesday last, the senate took into consideration the nomination of Gen. Marshall, as Chief Justice of the United States, and gave their advice and consent that he be appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

The first section of the bill for erecting a mausoleum to George Washington, which had been passed in the house of representatives, was struck out in the session on the 22d inst.

THE SEDITION LAW.

The House of Representatives, have passed the Sedition Law, by the casting vote of Theodore Sedgwick, that man who fears to have what he says told to the public.

The supporters of the Sedition Bill were Meffrs. Platt Griswold, Dana Bayard, Rutledge and Harper—the opposers were Meffrs. Davis, Randolph, Nicholson, Huger, Claiborne, Gallatin and Nicholas.

The only members in Congress from Pennsylvania, who disgraced this state by voting for this Bill, were Meffrs. Wain, Woods and Thomas!

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 23, 1801.

The Treasury Department was partly consumed by fire, on the night of Tuesday last. The fire was discovered between six and seven o'clock, and it was not extinguished until nine.

The Comptroller and Auditor's Offices suffered most, six rooms out of nine, were entirely disintegrated, and a great part of the Auditor's papers destroyed. It is difficult to ascertain how it happened, some persons attributed it to a fault in the chimneys of the building, others assert it was done intentionally—for my part, it puzzles me. Does it not appear strange, that the public buildings should be burnt one after the other, and at the same time too. It is a subject that I think will afford much speculation and conjecture. One half hour before the fire was discovered, Mr. Farrel, chief clerk in the Auditor's Office, was in the very room it commenced, and when there was but a little fire even in the chimney, which he saw covered up, and the fender put before it.

Aurora.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 30.

The Mausoleum bill is not rejected by the Senate, but referred back to a committee for further consideration.

The Yeas and Nays in Senate on the ratification of the French treaty without expunging any of the articles but with a limitation of its duration to 8 years were as follow.

Yea.	Nays.
Meffrs. Langdon,	Meffrs. J. Mason,
Livermore,	D. Foister,
T. Foister,	Tracy,
Green,	Hillhouse,
Paine,	Morris,
Chipman,	Dayton,
Armstrong,	Schurman,
S. T. Malon,	Bingham,
Nicholas,	Bois,
Bloodworth,	Latimer,
Franklin,	Wells,
Marshall,	Hindman,
Brown,	Howard,
Baldwin,	Read.
Cooke,	
Anderdon,	16.

The following are the yeas and nays on agreeing to the report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, recommending a continuance of the Sedition Law.

Yea.	Nays.
Meff. Bartlett,	Meff. Allerton,
Bayard,	Bailey,
Bird,	Bishop,
J. Brown,	R. Brown,
Champlin,	Christie,
Cooper,	Clay,
Craig,	Clairborne,
Dana,	Condit,
F. Dovenport,	Davis,
J. Dovenport,	Dent,
Denis,	Eggelton,
Dickinson,	Elmendorf,
Edmonds,	Gallatin,
Evans,	Goode,
Foister,	Gray,
Freeman,	Hanna,
Glen,	Heister,
C. Goodrich,	Holmes,
E. Goodrich,	Huger,
Griswold,	Jackson,
Grove,	Kitchell,
Harper,	Leib,
Henderdon,	Lyon,
Hill,	Linn,
Inlay,	Macon,
Kittera,	Muhlenberg,
H. Lee,	New,
S. Lee,	Nicholas,
Morris,	Nicholson,
Otis,	Nott,
Page,	Parker,
Pinkney,	Randolph,
Platt,	Smiley,
Powell,	J. Smith,
J. Reed,	S. Smith,
N. Reed,	Spaight,
Rutledge,	Stanford,
Shepard,	Stone,
J. C. Smith,	Sumper,
Sheafe,	Taliferro,
Tenny,	Thompson,
Thatcher,	A. Trigg,
J. C. Thomas,	J. Trigg,
R. Thomas,	Vancortlandt,
Wadsworth,	Varnum,
Waln,	R. Williams,

The following are the yeas and nays on agreeing to the Tanning and Currying business, a list of 10 or 17 years of age, under good character, will be taken, and none other need apply.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

Wednesday the 8th day of April next, will be offered a public sale, in the Town of Frank-

fort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, new Three Story

BRICK HOUSE,

and LOT of GROUND, on which it is situated, now

and will be sold by Dr. Gano, together with the

improvement, consisting of a two story BRICK

KITCHEN, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without

seeing the property, a more minute description may

be unnecessary.—A satisfactory title will be given.

George W. Field,

at Captain Weiglers.

Frankfort, February 10th, 1801.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed

by the Secretary of Madison, for taking

depositions to perpetuate testimony respecting the

titles of two entries made in the name of Wm. Shad-

oe, one for 178 1/4 Acres, and the other for 178 8

Acres, lying in Madison County, and on Drowning

creek, and its waters; and also the boundaries of the

several surveys made upon said entries, will

meet at the beginning called from the date of the

entry, at 10 A. M. Next Saturday, and to adjourn from

day to day, until a convenient time, as may be found

necessary and convenient, to do such other things as

may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law, re-

specting the entries and surveys aforesaid, and all

other interfering claims.

2 Wm. Seldon, by his Agents

Arcel Wood, and

Green Clay, owners.

Jan. 13th, 1801.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the first Monday

in March next, I shall attend with the Com-

missioners appointed by the Court of Jefferson County,

at the town of Louisville, on the 24th

February, 1801; Thomas Rice enters 1000

Acres of land, at or near T. W. No. 1790, beginning

20 poles North from where the trail leads from

Lexington to the mouth of Hickman creek, crosses

the large branch of Jeffamine; then running from

said beginning, N. 45 West, 400 poles, then running from

the extremity of the first beginning line, N. 45

E. until a line is run to the beginning line that include

the 1000 Acres "Amended 21st, 1791." — Thomas Rice offers the following amendment to his entry of 1000 Acres, on a T. W. No. 1790, instead

of the words "the large branch of Jeffamine,

where John Craig's family encamped"—to establish

the beginning and end of the entry, and to include

the same in the same manner as the original entry.

2 Thomas Lewis, Esq.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1801.

3 D. B. An Appraiser wanted.

3 D. B.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1801.

3 J. Birney.

Danville, 9th February, 1801.

3 J. Birney.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1801.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

SWEET JANE OF GRIFFIPOLY.

From the *Highland Reel.*

OH, had I Allan Ramye's art
To sing my passion tender,
In every verse shall read my heart,
Such soothing strains I'll send her;
Nor his, nor gentle Rizzi's aid
To show, is all a folly,
How much I love the charming maid,
Sweet Jane of Griffipoly.

She makes me know what all desire,
So roughly are her glances,
Her modish air then checks my fire,
And bogs my bold advances.
Meek at the lamb on yonder lawn,
Yet by her conquered wholly;
For sprightly as the bounding lawn,
Sweet Jane of Griffipoly.

My fenses she's bewildest quite,
I seem an amorous ninny;
A letter to a friend I write,
For Sandy I pen Jenny.
La! Sweet Sandy from church I came
With looks demure and holy,
I cry'd when I'd the text to name,
I was Jane of Griffipoly.

My Jenny has no fortune great,
And I am poor and lowly,
A straw for past^{er} and grandfathers,
Her person I love fully.
From every foord I wish view,
So free from heart is wholly,
And the is kind, and I am true,
Sweet Jane of Griffipoly.

ANECDOTE.

A little boy having been much extolled by a fond mother for his quickness of reply, a gentleman rudely observed, when children were to keep in their youth, they are generally stupid and dull as they advance in years. "What a very sensible boy you must have been, sir," replied the child.

TO LEASE.

For one or more years,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Of ninety or one hundred acres, clear'd land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadows and pastures, a large dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburgh.—Also a SMALL FARM of a boeing the same, to be leased together or separate.—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements performed who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN,

Lexington, Nov. 18, 1800.

ROTTER & SCOTT,

In addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now offering at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-hope, a large and general assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE,

SEARLE to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on moderate terms for CASH IN BAND.—Also a supply of all kinds of *Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Wister Steel, Caskets and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Bouting Coats suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a superior quality.*

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 18, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of good, well Cleared HEMP, For which MERCHANTISE, NAILS or good dry SALT at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS.
May be had at this office.

BLANK DEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, 10 AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospects will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this state, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to awake their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to deferminate, or to deviate from this rule.

10 JOHN A SEITZ, JOHN JORDAN jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangement there can be no cause for suspending us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of

L A N D,

IN Madison county conveyed by Sam'l Eoff to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the south side of and adjoining the Kentucky river, opposite the Copera's Nick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Eoff. They are above Bonnborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Keedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bairdton, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. BEATTY.

Dec. 25th 1800.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

L A N D, in different parts of this state, some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1800.

A Favorable Opportunity

I S again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, 10 Flour, or Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected, that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, no longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Just received by John Jordan jun. & Co. Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACLEAN & POYER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following valuable

28 MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, suffering from worms or other dangerous complaints, arising from worms or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellency of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it can injure the most delicate pregnant woman, or the tenderest infant of a week old, who now would exist in the world—but with other pains, grating clear, & the bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Alcinder, or small raw worm, and laffy, the tail, or tail-worm, so called from its resemblance to a tail; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints.—It is most horrid, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; a bad and corrupted gum—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes fits of the teeth in sleep—Irregular spleen, sometimes leathen, and sometimes voracious—Purgings with flinty and hard stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and fevers at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowfever of fits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough, & excessive thirst—Sometimes gripes and unctuous countenances, and sometimes the face blanched and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, loving a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes street, Fifth point, city of Baltimore, to unluckily make oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the first of May last, my three children, a son and two girls, the one five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, and at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual purging and diarrhoea, and were continually uncomely. I made application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a considerable degree of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.

The youngest one appeared almost dead, of almost the size of a small child, and in this different situation I was told that HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES had performed miracles in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, the second followed in a few moments, and the youngest they seemed to be confined in the womb, and had the appearance of flocks of a flyomy mass. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Keedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bairdton, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. BEATTY.

Dec. 25th 1800.

A Favorable Opportunity

IT is again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN jun. to discharge their re

pective balances, as

it very often fails; and children, and those who

have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want

of a morsel and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THEITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of *Filous and Malignant Fevers*, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern states of the United States, particularly at Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Etc., Lexington, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of these cities can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The use of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off offensive bile, and prevent its morbid foretaste—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence.—A dose never fails to drive off a cold, and taken early finds appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual convulsions—stitches at the stomach, and every head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. & has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obinate Coughs, Aflutian, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy removal and cure of all the complaints which relate from the lungs, pleurisies, & juvenile indispositions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immediate use of mercury; & the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad living in, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate smoothness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, abating all harsh and unctuous lime and foulness, which is suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural or artificial accidents, speedily removing inflammation, diminution of vision, dulness, itching, and blains on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered that gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEYMAN TINNERS, who understand their businesses. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS businesses.

THOMAS REID, Lexington.

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been called into my horse BLAZE, and those who wish to breed from him, that I mean to move him from this state next season, unless they will come forward and enter their mares to the amount of 150, at \$1 payable on note at Christmas in whiskey delivered in hand at market price, or Flour delivered in hand at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the foal, and the single leap, paid at Christmas (1801) & I find many very scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I have given to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. W. Carter.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.